

FISHER DEFENDS PROHI LAW

Farm Banquet Is Arranged Oct. 31 for Club Winners

Tickets On Sale For Meeting Here Week From Friday

Six County, State or National Winners Claimed By Hempstead

COUNTY-WIDE MEET Final Plans Being Made For Victory Banquet at Barlow

An agricultural banquet honoring state and national winners in the various contests being held in Hempstead county will be given at 7:15 o'clock Friday night, October 31, in Hotel Barlow, it was announced today.

Tickets are now being sold by 4-H club committees in the city and country, and the banquet on the 31st is expected to be a county-wide farm rally.

Winners who will be honored at the dinner meeting are:

Ed Lee, of Blevins, one of the 10 master farmers of Arkansas.

Mrs. Riley Lewallen, of Green Laster, winner of first prize in the national story contest on improvement of the rural home, offered by the Southern Ruralist.

Sloman Goodlett and Gladis Tollett, of Ozan, and Nolen Lewallen, of Green Laster, Hempstead county's dairy stock judging team which placed first in the state contest at Fayetteville and represented Arkansas at the National Dairy Show at St. Louis.

Winston Cobb, of Green Laster, whose dairy essay on "The Value of a Pound of Cheese" won third prize at the National Dairy Show in St. Louis.

Hunting Accident Causes Fatality

Pastor Finds Oldest Deeds

ROANOKE, Va., Oct. 18.—(UP)—During a recent fad for old deeds, Dr. W. C. Campbell, pioneer citizen and pastor emeritus of the First Presbyterian church produced the record-breaking documents. He exhibited two deeds dated 1762 made by Lord Fairfax, transferring nearly 1,000 acres of land to two great, great grandfathers of Dr. Campbell. He says somewhere there is in existence a deed still older, made by Governor Gooch for 40,000 acres to John and Isaac Vann Meter, dated 1730.

Cold Snap Sweeps Gulf Coast Points

Mercury Falls From 83 to 60 at New Orleans Today

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—(AP)—The coldest "fall" descended on the extreme Gulf coast with strong winds raking the Gulf coast.

Coast guard warnings were issued to small craft in the Gulf, and rain and sleet appeared at several points along the coast.

The temperature range for Gulf points last night and this morning was from 43 degrees at Monroe, La., to 60 degrees in New Orleans.

In this city the mercury tumbled overnight from 83 to 60, brought down by sleet and rain.

Pine Bluff Killer Victim of Suicide

Otis Baugh, Under Bond For Slaying Brother-in-Law Ends His Life

PINE BLUFF, Oct. 18.—Otis Baugh, aged 30, under bond on a charge of killing his brother-in-law, Bert Waymack, several weeks ago, shot himself through the heart at the home of his brother, Drake Baugh, 700 West Pulaski street, about 11:45 Thursday night. He died almost instantly.

Baugh shot Waymack to death when the two met on the road near the latter's home at Junet, 15 miles west of here in Grant county. Domestic difficulties are said to have led to the fatal quarrel. Marshall George, a saw filer, who was with Baugh when the shooting occurred, also is charged with murder.

The charges against Baugh were to have been submitted to the Grant county Grand Jury, which will convene Monday at Sheridan.

Several years ago Waymack was acquitted on a charge of killing a man at a wood yard here.

Makes Profit From One Acre in Garden

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 18.—(AP)—A net profit of \$263.74 was made during the past year on a one-acre garden plot by Miss Mary White of near Little Rock, who was national garden champion in 1929. Miss White made the record despite unfavorable weather which brought about crop failures over much of the state.

Miss Ruby Mendenhall, of the University of Arkansas extension service, revealed Miss White's business records on the 1930 venture.

She spent \$11.18 for rent of the land, cost of materials, preparation, cultivation and canning. The value of fresh vegetables sold was \$160.59, and the estimated value of unsold products, \$114.35, making a total of \$274.85.

Miss White canned nine quarts of fruit, 289 quarts of vegetables, 40 quarts of fruit juices, 25 pints of preserves and jams, and 30 gallons of kraut.

Southern Rum Runners Ready For Christmas

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 18.—(UP)—Rum runners apparently plan to forestall possible shortage of Christmas liquor north of the border this year, in opinion of customs officials along the Arizona, New Mexico and Texas borders, as evidenced by the heavy unseasonable activities from hauls made recently.

Customs officials said they were of the opinion much of the liquor in transit is to be stored for holiday distribution.

Middlebrooks and Sons Entertained By Hope Rotarians

Champion Melon Grower Tells His Story at Luncheon Friday

PRESCOTT IS GUEST

G. J. McGregor Speaks, Giving History of Hope Basket Works

Oscar Middlebrooks and his two sons who helped raise the 164-pound watermelon which brought world championship honors back to Hempstead county, were guests of Hope Rotary club at its luncheon Friday noon at Hotel Barlow.

The luncheon program was one of the most interesting of the year, with five members of the Prescott Rotary club presenting an exchange program, and a Hope business man delivering an address on local industry.

Mr. Middlebrooks and his sons, Arnold, 15, and Melvin, 10, were introduced by Talbot Field. The champion melon producer paid high tribute to his boys, the older one having worked intensively at the job of bringing honors for the biggest melon back to his home county after Clark county had taken the prize away.

"When A. B. Turner brought in 'Jumbo' at 160 3-4 pounds, August 23," said Mr. Middlebrooks, "my melon weighed only 105 pounds. It hardly seemed possible that we had a chance to do anything this season.

The Arkadelphia Melon

"But pretty soon we began hearing about W. W. Harkins and his big melon at Arkadelphia. We fertilized our melon and stayed with it until absolutely certain the growing season was over. The melon stopped growing three times, only to start again. When Mr. Harkins cut his melon from the vine at 162 pounds, September 24, ours weighed better than 130, and we had only a slim chance to beat him.

"But the warm weather stayed with us, and Thursday we knew we had Clark county beaten. The cold wave broke Thursday night—and the growing season was finally over, but not a minute too early."

Mr. Middlebrooks' big melon, weighing 164 3-4 pounds, is on exhibit at Middlebrooks' grocery store, East Second street.

Hope Basket Works

The principal address on the home club program was presented by G. J. McGregor, manager of the Hope Basket Works, a former member of the Prescott club. Mr. Hanby made the best humorous talk heard here this year. Little of it was about farming, but he discussed town and country business with a lively wit.

The three Prescott members attending were: President Paul Massey, Alfred Cross and the Rev. Fred Rockwell.

Two Missouri Pacific Coaches Overturn at Harrisburg

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 18.—(AP)—Harry K. Williams, millionaire lumberman and aviator, today announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor to succeed Huey P. Long.

Williams is the husband of Marguerite Clark, motion picture actress who retired from the screen at the height of her career, when she competed with Mary Pickford as one of the most popular women players in

Witnesses in Diamond Shooting



Marien Roberts, upper left, New York show girl and sweetheart of Jack (Legs) Diamond, was in tears as she left the District Attorney's office after being questioned regarding her knowledge of the shooting of the racketeer. Another important figure in the case, John Ginsberg, manager of the Hotel Monticello, is shown upper right. Lower picture shows John Hughes, left, bellboy at the Hotel Monticello, and Thomas Marshall, day clerk, who were held as witnesses in the shooting of Diamond.

Lumberman Will Follow Gov. Long

Harry K. Williams, Who Married Marguerite Clark of Motion Picture Fame Years Ago, Will Seek Election at End of Long's Term

AMERICA, to marry the young lumberman whose father had amassed millions in the cypress swamps of Louisiana.

In recent years Williams has added aviation to his lumber interests and operates air lines out of New Orleans.

He maintains an airplane plant in his home town, Patterson, La.

Governor Long's term expires May 18, 1932, when he will succeed Joseph E. Ransdell in the United States senate.

Train Derailed on Way to Memphis

Couple Recently Celebrate 69th Anniversary of Their Wedding

MEMPHIS, Oct. 18.—(AP)—Routed from their births today when two Missouri Pacific pullmans overturned near Harrisburg, Ark., 17 passengers arrived in Memphis today little the worse for their experience.

Two sisters named Goldberg, traveling in the St. Louis-Memphis Pullman, were bruised but not seriously injured.

The Helena pullman was also derailed, with seven passengers, but all were taken home safely.

The accident delayed the train an hour and 10 minutes. It was blamed by train crews on a broken rail.

Arkansan Shot to Death in Oklahoma

Bill Johnson of Ft. Smith Slain After Dispute Over Card Game

FORT SMITH, Oct. 18.—Bill Johnson, aged 30, of Fort Smith, was shot and almost instantly killed in an alleged argument over a card game at Quinton, Okla., Thursday night.

Malvern Defeats Hope 26 to 7 For First Season Loss

Game Featured By Wonderful Play of Benning, Malvern Quarterback

HOPE LOOKED GOOD

Scores Second Touchdown of Season Against Malvern Leopards

By BILL ETTER

The Hope Bobcats suffered their first defeat of the season at the hands of Malvern High School Friday afternoon at Fair Park field by the score of 26-7.

Hope's touchdown was the second scored this season against the Leopards. The Malvern team having kept its goal-line safe except for the lone tally made by Fordyce in defeating them recently 6 to 0.

Yesterday's game was seen by the largest crowd thus far this season. Hope's stores closed up shortly before 3 o'clock and the city virtually moved out to Fair Park.

Malvern's heavier, more experienced team immediately after the kick-off made it evident that the Bobcats were up against the hardest squad they had met this year. Both sides played good football throughout the game and Hope has no regrets or alibis. If the team as a whole was outplayed it was not because the Cats fell down on the job, for the tide is bound to turn sometime and it is much better that it turn when the boys are fighting a team of Malvern's strength than to have defeat come because of an off-day or a run of luck, when the opposition is some team that they could easily stumble down if the element of chance did not intervene.

The Bobcats are not disengaged at one defeat. Rather it may keep them from the over-confidence which a streak of straight wins always causes.

Malvern Scores

Malvern kicked off in yesterday's game and soon after gained possession of the ball. Then began a steady advance toward Hope's goal which was climaxized by a touchdown by Benning, to whom goes the honor of being the first to break through the Bobcat's line for a point this year. The ball was kicked for the extra point. After it was again in play and in the hands of Malvern, Hope retaliated this score and most of the Bobcat team showed up par excellent when Harrell intercepted a forward pass and with practically the whole team running interference, carried the ball 75 yards for a touchdown. Harrell then bucked the line for extra point which ended the score.

As the ball again went into play Malvern gained possession and in a long end run advanced to Hope five-yard line where the runner was downed by Harrell with a flying tackle. The timekeeper announced the end of the quarter and the goals were changed. The Bobcats were not able to prevent the five-yard advance for a touchdown by Malvern, who again scored the extra point, 14 to 7.

The Last Half

During the remainder of the second period and the first of the second half the two teams fought back and forth across the field and at times both seemed near to scoring. However no further points were made until the beginning of the last quarter. Early in this period Malvern carried the ball to less than one yard from the Hope line which easily carried them over in the next play. They failed to make the extra point. The Leopards netted another touchdown in the quarter bringing their total points to 26.

Hope's inexperience in stopping criss-cross and fake plays seems to have been one of the primary factors in their defeat. They have, however, developed their defense on forward passes to near perfection and Malvern failed to get away with this play, and the touchdown which the Bobcats accounted for was due to the intercepting of one of these attempted points.

The starting line-up was as follows:

Hope: Malvern: Pritchett, Left End; Hargis, Left Tackle; Chamberlain, Left Guard; Reaves, Center; Schooley, Right Guard; Jones, Right Tackle; Mauldin, Right End; Brown, Quarterback; Wray, Halfback; Reaves, Fullback.

Substitutions: Sissel for Pritchett; Moser for Brown; McKee for Harrell; Rattrell, m. for Simons; Bacon, Fullback.

Score by quarters: Hope 7 0 0 7; Malvern 7 7 0 12-26.

Touchdowns:

Hope: Harrell, one. Malvern: Benning, three; Sherwood, one.

Officials: Referee: Hartung, Texas A. & M.; Umpire: Thomas, U. of A.; Head linesman: White, Ark. College.

Child Asleep in Woods After All-Night Search

POPULAR BLUFF, Mo., Oct. 18.—After wandering through a dense wood a mile from the family home, Carving Shipton, aged two, son of Robert Shipton, farmer, was found at 7 this morning. He had been lost since 2 p. m. yesterday when it became dark. It is believed that he fell from exhaustion under a tree, where he slept when found by R. Williams, one of about 300 persons who joined in a search which scoured the country side all night.

Furnishings of the apartment occupied by L. L. Jones and his family above the grocery, were damaged by water and in being moved to safety.

The West garage was damaged, but not seriously, the flames spreading toward the grocery in a light wind. The fire was brought under control about 9:30.

Another Suspect For Perry Freed

Prisoner at Harrison Is Cleared By Local Authorities

HARRISON, Oct. 18.—(AP)—Sheriff L. M. Martin announced today that a man giving his name as Roy H. Thompson, who resembles photographs and other descriptions of George (Jiggs) Perry, sought by Wisconsin authorities for bigamy and wife-murder, would be released this afternoon as all efforts to identify him as Perry have failed.

Thompson has given a satisfactory account of his movements in this territory, the sheriff said, and local authorities are convinced that he is not the man wanted in Wisconsin.

Yale Economist Says Drinking Is 80 Per Cent Less

Figures Distorted On Drinking Prior To National Law

Statistics on Morality Show 35 Per Cent Improvement

SPEECH BROADCAST

Yale Professor Addresses Radio Audience For National Grange

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—(AP)—Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale university, widely known economist, declared today that drinking has decreased from 80 to 90 per cent since the advent of national prohibition.

Speaking over the network of the National Broadcasting association under the auspices of the National Grange, Professor Fisher said that prohibition "

Hope Star

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The Star's Platform

CITY
Apply the revenues of the municipal power plant to develop the industrial and social resources of Hope.

More city pavement in 1930, and improved sanitary conditions in the alleys and business back-wards.

Support the Chamber of Commerce.

COUNTY
A county highway program providing for the construction of a minimum amount of all-weather road each year, to gradually reduce the dirt road mileage.

Political and economic support for every scientific agricultural program which offers practical benefits to Hempstead county great and measure.

Encourage farmer organizations, believing that co-operative effort is as practical in the country as it is in town.

STATE
Continued progress on the state highway program.

Fearless tax reform, and a more efficient government through the budget system of expenditures.

Free Arkansas from the cattle tick.

Arkansas And Its Resources

Note: This is the fourth of a series of editorial articles upon the forest resources of Arkansas, by Charles Goslee.

It is admitted that Arkansas forests are rapidly being depleted. We have shown that some of the factors that make for the depletion of the forests can be controlled. Fire is the chief cause. A campaign of fire prevention education to get the desired results must be comprehensive and of a systematic character.

School forests and forestry teaching in the schools of Arkansas involve a program that would serve a most beneficial purpose in preventing forest fires and at the same time give the younger generation a true conception of the importance of forest conservation. Such an educational program would perhaps go further toward proper conservation of Arkansas' timber resources than any other plan that has for its end the saving of one of the state's greatest assets.

The State of Georgia has such a program. Of the rural high schools which teach vocational agriculture, Georgia now has 100 that introduced forestry in their courses during the scholastic year 1929-1930, according to C. A. Whittle, of Atlanta, writing for the Manufacturers Record. Georgia is the first state to take up this work. The program calls for school forests of 10 or more acres, these tracts to be used for practice of forest management, under the direction of the Georgia Forest Service. No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining desired forest area.

The program involves also the gathering of tree seed, operating seed nurseries at schools and planting bare areas in the forest of old fields; also for constructing of fire breaks and planted areas. The first year's work has been completed and results show that pupils and teachers have taken up the work with enthusiasm and with a most gratifying degree of success. According to the vocational teachers, no school work has proved more interesting than forestry.

The plan as described by Mr. Whittle, calls for the teaching of each subject by the job method. A certain number of jobs are prescribed and, in preparation for performing these jobs, references are given mainly to the bulletins of the Georgia Forest Service and the United States Forest Service. When the job has been studied, the students go out and do the required work.

In each school forest, two comparable quarter-acre sample plots are set apart, one to be burned over annually, the other kept free of fire. Annual measurements are made of the trees to observe the effect of fire on rate of growth. Every effort is made to grow trees economically and profitably. A number of forests are cut-over land, the object being to bring the areas back into successful tree production. As an incentive, the Georgia Forestry Association gives \$100 to the teacher doing outstanding work in the project.

Already it is shown, that, as a result of the first year's work in the schools, a number of students are entering the school of forestry of the Georgia State College of Agriculture. The chief value of the work, however, will come in having the boys put into practice on their own farms the theoretical and practical knowledge they have acquired in the schools.

What can be done in Georgia can be done in Arkansas. It will be noted that the Georgia program is aided and really under the supervision of the Georgia Forest Service. Arkansas has no such service. But with an Arkansas Forestry Department, or state agency of similar name and object, the same program of education can be adopted in this state. Such an educational program is a vital necessity. Education and agitation for conservation must be under the guidance of some governmental agency with authority for developing and carrying out systematic courses and plans. Haphazard and spasmodic efforts get no lasting results. A State Forestry Department in Arkansas must be a reality in the near future if proper conservation of the state's timber resources is to be realized.

The Fear of Smallpox

JUST as an illustration of the way in which the modern era has triumphed over some of the terrors of a former age, we commend your attention to the recent situation at Northwestern University.

On the eve of an important football game, Northwestern's star player was taken to a hospital with a case of smallpox. He had mingled freely with all the players on the Northwestern squad—more than a hundred of them; and a week before he had had close personal contacts with a dozen or more players from Tulane University. In other words, there had been plenty of chance for the infection to spread.

Now, what would have happened in the old days following such a discovery? Panic would have seized the whole University and the town in which it was located. All further athletic contests would have been canceled; indeed, school itself might have been suspended for some weeks. The terror would have spread to the young men at Tulane.

Furthermore, all of this terror would have been amply justified. Smallpox was not feared without good reason. It was a virulent disease, easily and rapidly communicated.

But as it was, what happened? The unfortunate smallpox victim went to the hospital, his fellow athletes were vaccinated—and everything went on as before. No one had the slightest fear. There was nothing resembling a panic. The football team's activities were not curtailed. College life went on as usual.

Of course, the value of vaccination is fairly well known, and there is not, perhaps, much point in going into the thing at such length; but it is both interesting and instructive to contrast present conditions with conditions of the past, now and then. It not only tells us how much we owe to the scientists; it permits us to hope that some of our present-day bogey men will seem harmless and impotent to our grand-children.

Another Good Opportunity for the New "Ambassador"!



Daily WASHINGTON LETTER

BY RODNEY DUTCHER
NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON — Poison gas killed not more than 200 soldiers of the A. E. F. during the World War, but measles killed 2370, according to the surgeon general's office of the army.

The Vital Statistics Division of that office has been busy compiling medical statistics on the 4,122,930 officers and men who served in the war, half of whom received France.

Its figures can be used to estimate accurately the number of lives that may be saved by adequate hospital supplies and equipment for military forces in case of any future war.

Complete statistics are gathered on such data as sick and mortality rates for all important diseases, accidents, climatic effects, battle casualties by numbers and percentages and by kind of weapon or agency, parts of the body affected, losses per organization and total battle losses.

The estimate of 200 poison gas fatalities is compared with 38,147 soldiers and marines who were killed instantly in action or who died before they could be removed.

Few Deaths by Gas

Nevertheless, 70,652 gassed men were taken to hospitals as against 147,651 hospitalized for shell, shrapnel and gunshot wounds. But according to the surgeon general's figures, only 1.7 per cent of the former died as against 8.26 per cent of the latter. Only four of the 86 men listed as totally blinded in the war lost their sight by gas.

A total of 234,136 men in the American uniform were wounded. About 14,700 of them died, bringing the total of men killed or mortally wounded in battle to 52,849.

Total World War battle casualties are given as 272,233, or 6.6 per cent of the 4,122,930 men raised for the struggle. Those killed or mortally wounded in

action were about 1.4 per cent of the entire force.

Each case of sickness and non-battle injury required an average of 27 days of hospital treatment; each war gas patient 42 days and each victim of gunshot, shell or shrapnel 95 days.

Casualties exceeded three per cent per division or less than five per cent of the actual battle days.

The average losses of an infantry regiment were about double that of its division on the same days.

Will Be Prepared

Such information is used to compute aggregate medical personnel, hospitalization and supplies that will be required for the saving of lives in a theater of operations, and careful study is made of the highest average number of casualties per division per day for several consecutive days so that the medical service in the combat zone can be prepared for the maximum strain.

The army now boasts a volume of charts, graphs and tables which enable the surgeon general to say with surprising accuracy how many doctors, nurses, hospital beds and kinds of hospitals, medical supplies and equipment will be needed for any military force in time of war under any given conditions."

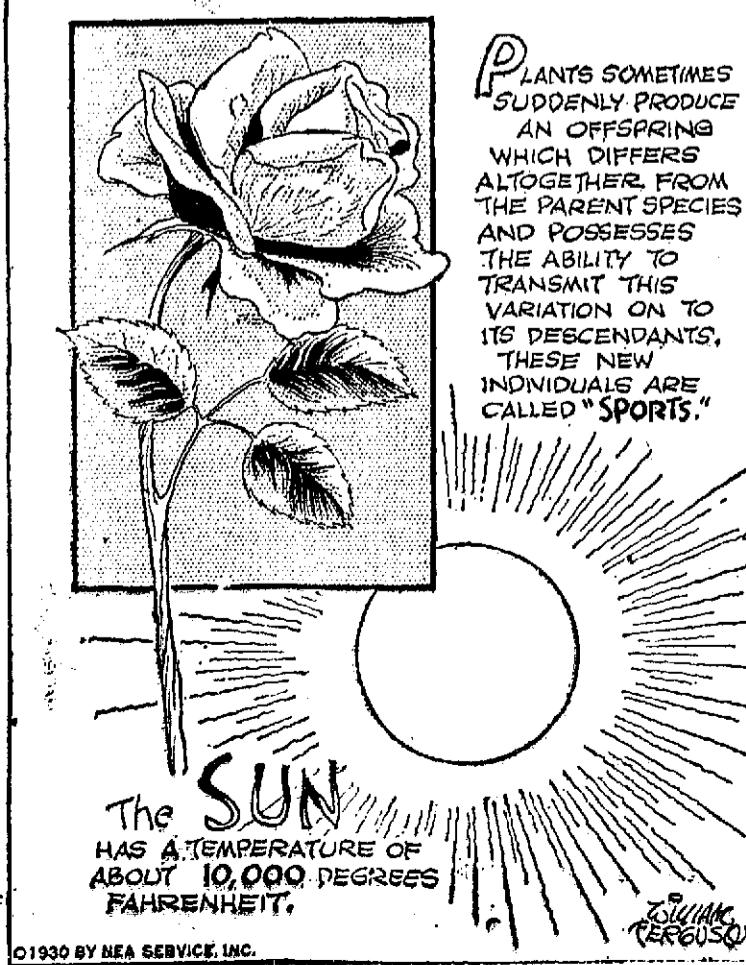
At times, it is pointed out, many as one-fourth of the military force in a given battle zone may be under the direct administrative and disciplinary control of the medical service.

From 13 to 15 per cent of the force may be in hospitals and from 10 to 12 per cent in the medical personnel attached to the combatants.

On Armistice Day, in 1918, 10.29 per cent of the A. E. F. was in the hospital.

The Vital Statistics Division has calculated, however, that if the high hospital admission rate during the Meuse-Argonne operations from Sept. 26 to Nov. 11 had continued the percentage of the A. E. F. in the hospital at the end of one year would have been 16.8 per cent.

ANOTHER NATURE'S CURIO SHOP



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ONCE UPON A TIME

BY T. H. FERGUSON

ONCE UPON A TIME

SOCIETY

Mrs. Sid Henry

Build for yourself a strong box, Fashion each part with care; When it's strong as your hand can make it.

Put all your troubles there; Hide there all thoughts of your fall-ures;

And each bitter cup that you quaff; Let all your heart aches within it, Then sit on the lid and laugh.

Let no one else its contents,

Never its secrets share;

When you've dropped in your care

and worry;

Keep them forever there;

Hide them from sight so completely;

That the world will never dream half;

Fasten the strong box securely;

Then sit on the lid and laugh.

ANON.

Mrs. Clyde Yarbrough of Cauden is the house guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Q. Warren. Mr. Yarbrough will arrive tonight for a week end visit.

Mrs. G. B. Mixon who has spent the past few weeks visiting in Camden has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilson were hosts last evening to the members of the Emmanuel Club, at their home on South Elm street. The rooms were lovely with a profusion of roses, and the guests were seated at three small tables centered with roses and a most tempting two course supper was served. Following the supper bridge was played, with Terrell Cornelius scoring high.

Miss Lucille Barrow of Ozan is the week end guest of Miss Winter Cannon in this city. They will motor to Magnolia tomorrow where Miss Barrow will resume her studies at Magnolia A. & M. college.

The Woman's Auxiliary of St. Marks Episcopal church will meet Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. M. H. Barlow on North Hervey street.

Miss Louise Turner of the Magnolia A. & M. is spending the week end visiting with home folks.

Save Your Shoes!

P. J. SUTTON
SHOE SHOP

Beginning Sunday October 19, 1930, we will serve on Sundays regular chicken dinners for

35c

Week days—plate lunch

35c

Taylor's Cafe

Next Door Saenger Theatre

Hope, Arkansas

SAENGER

NOW!

DON'T MISS

SEVEN GREAT
LAUGH STARS!

NED SPARKS
KEN MURRAY
LOUISE FAZENDA
BENNY RUBIN
LILYAN TASMIN
EDDIE FOY, JR.
IRENE DUNNE

**"Leather
Necking"**

BREATH-TAKING SCENES
IN TECHNICOLOR

Other Great Features

Starts Sunday!

The world's most popular sweethearts together again—in a great new romance.

Entirely in Color

Follow Thru
with

Charles
ROGERS
Nancy
CARROLL
Zelma O'Neal, Jack Haley

Heard the Songs!

Button Up Your Overcoat."
"A Peach of a Pair," "It
Must Be You," "I Want to
Be Bad."

PHONE 133

SAENGER

A Maleo Theatre

MOM'N POP



Former Hope Girl Weds Youth at Midland, Tex.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Smith of Texarkana visited with friends and relatives in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. McCleughan will have as guests tomorrow E. L. Butler and Noble Butler of Texarkana.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the First Presbyterian church will give a Japanese pantomime Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the church. The public is cordially invited and it is urged that a 100 per cent of the ladies of the church be present. A free will offering will be received, proceeds to go to the Presbyterian Orphanage at Monticello.

Miss Dale Jones was hostess to the members of the Young People's Bridge club last evening. Full flowers brightened the rooms which were arranged for two tables. The high score favor went to Miss Maud Lile. After a series of pleasant games, the hostess served a delicious salad plate with hot coffee to the following guests: Misses Maude Lile, Miriam Carlton, Melva Rodgers, Elizabeth Arnett, Louise Owens, Glenice Vanness, Elizabeth Bridewell and Mrs. Brooks Shultz.

Little Miss Falsy Ann Campbell celebrated her birthday anniversary with a theatre party at the Saenger theatre this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Q. Warren made a business trip to Prescott today.

Mrs. George W. Francis entertained yesterday afternoon at a surprise birthday party at the home of Mrs. A. G. Gunn on South Washington street.

The occasion was the celebration of the sixty-fifth birthday anniversary of her mother, Mrs. N. B. Teague.

The honoree received many beautiful and useful gifts and two delightful readings by Mrs. M. H. Penny added much to the pleasure of the occasion. The hostess assisted by Mrs. Gunn and Mrs. Pete Lester served a delightful salad plate with hot coffee,

completed, and will be continued next week. The parent's meeting will be held Friday night at 7:30. A splendid program has been arranged, and a social hour will follow. All parents of pupils in our school, all workers, and everybody interested are invited.

There will be a called meeting of the Board of Stewards at 2 p.m. Every member is urged to be present as this is a specially important meeting.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

E. C. Clegg, D. Johnson, President of the Sunday School meet at 11 a.m.

Sunday school 9:15 a.m. B. Y. P. U. 6:30 p.m. No evening service. All members urged to be present. Visitors welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

W. R. Anderson, D. D. Minister

9:45 a.m. Our Sunday School meets in preparation for the study of the lesson. There are classes for all ages and you are invited to attend.

11 a.m. morning worship and sermon. Subject, "Prepare to Meet Thy God." Special music.

7:30 p.m. evening worship and sermon. Subject, "The Great Alternatives."

1 p.m. Monday. Meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary. Annual Rally Day, Christian work in Japan will be presented in pantomime. A hundred percent attendance is desired. There will be a freewill offering for the orphan's home.

7:30 p.m. Wednesday. Prayer meeting. Subject for study, "The Temptation of our First Parents."

At 11 a.m. the pastor will preach "The Narrow Way." The Epworth League will meet at 6:45 and at 7:30 the service for saints and sinners when the pastor's sermon theme will be "Christ, The Power of God." There will be an informal service of song. All are invited to all services. The special music for the day, with Mrs. Ralph Routon organist and director, will include:

Morning Organ prelude "Idyl" (Gudebzahl) Anthem "Hark, Hark My Soul" (Shelley) with Mrs. John P. Cox and Mrs. Sith Davenport as soloists. Offertory "Melodie" (Bolhoff). Night "relude" "Ronneau" in G (Eversole). Anthem "Sundown" (arranged by Wilson). Offertory "Deep River" (Spiritual arranged for organ by Stutz).

The observance of childhood and youth week by the church school scheduled for this week has not been

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST

John G. Reese, Minister

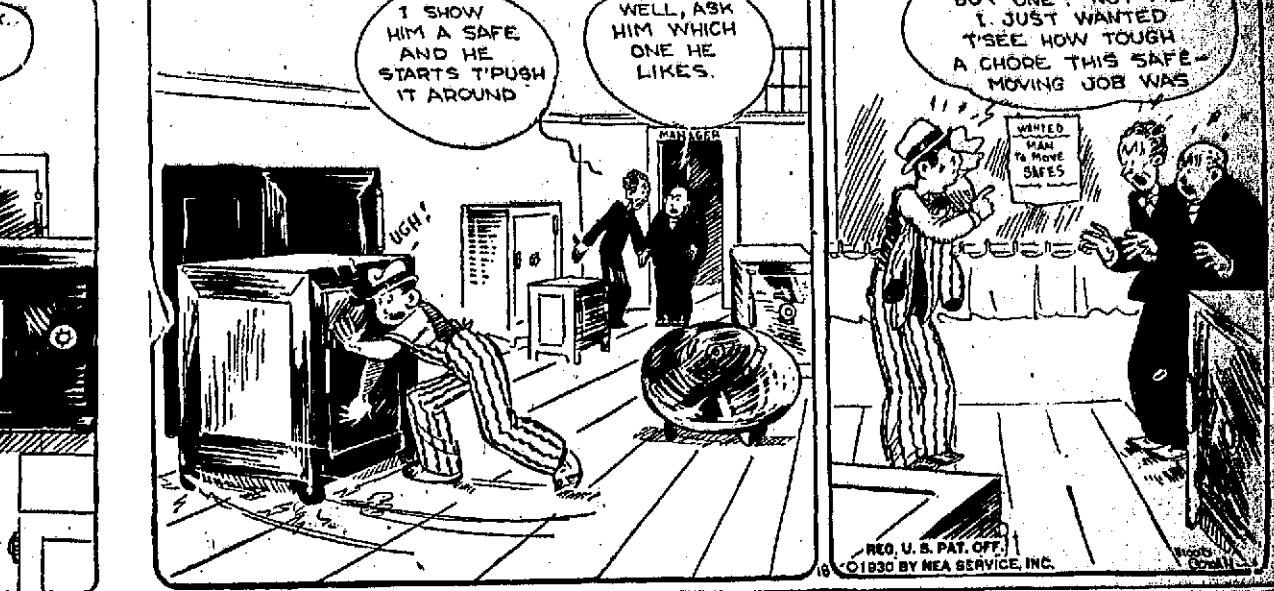
Bible study at 10. We are expecting each member to be present, and bring someone with you.

Kidnapping Heiress Returns



Released on her promise to obtain a \$10,000 ransom, Mrs. Alma Wilson McKinley, 24-year-old daughter of Benton Wilson, millionaire oil and cattle man, is back at home after her parents in Greenfield, Mo., after being held prisoner by an armed kidnaper for 24 hours. Mrs. McKinley is shown at the left; at the right are her mother, who was bound and gagged by the kidnaper, and her father, who has offered a reward for his capture.

Chick Plays Safe



By Williams

Hoover, Wilbur Direct Welfare Study



The White House conference on child health, November 19 to 22, will involve topics discussed by Dr. Ray L. Wilbur (left), secretary of the interior, and President Hoover when they were fellow students years ago.

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Two men high in the nation's affairs soon will see one of their pet schemes come to fruition.

"But I want the whole child. Don't take him to peaces. Give us the whole perfect, happy, healthy child."

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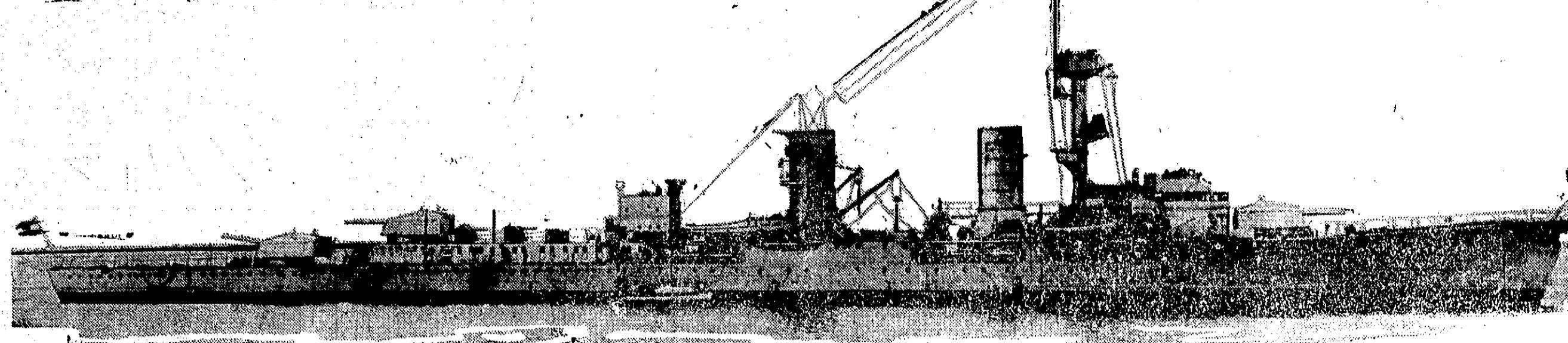
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Giant Seaplane Tunes Up for Hop to America



NEA Berlin Bureau
The world's largest airplane, the Dornier DO-X, is shown above in an unusual picture as it was put through its paces on a test flight in preparation for the forthcoming trans-Atlantic voyage from Germany to America. At the right, above, is Captain F. Christiansen, commander of the huge seaplane, while at the left, above, is Lieutenant H. Schildhauer, former American navy seaplane pilot, who will serve as navigator on the Atlantic crossing. Below you see an interior view of the control cabin. The plane has a capacity of 100 passengers, but will not carry that many on its Atlantic flight.

The Catch in Cruiser Disarmament



The Koeln, one of the three new German cruisers which have, within the limits imposed by the victorious allies, achieved a fighting strength equal to that of ships 25 per cent larger. The Koeln is, however, only a forerunner of the forthcoming, light, powerful ships of the Ersatz-Preussen class.

By FRANK THONE

WHEN the Senate finally approved the London treaty for the limitation of naval armaments, the average citizen heaved a sigh of relief.

For one thing, most people were pretty tired of hearing long-winded arguments over technical matters they didn't understand particularly well—and which they rather suspected most of the honorable senators didn't understand particularly well either.

But of more definite and practical importance is the impression that this comprehensive limitation of tonnage in all classes of ships will at last bring relief to the taxpayer who has to foot the bills. For after the navy has built up to the limits allowed in cruisers and cut down in battleships and destroyers, taxpayers have a right to expect some degree of peace to their pocketbooks.

There is, of course, the difficult "escalator" clause, which permits renewed British building in case the Italo-French rivalry produces too many new warships on the Continent. This would automatically bring the United States and Japan into the picture, and tonnage competition would be on again. But everybody is hoping (and the hope is so strong as to amount to an expectation) that Il Duce and the French government will be content to say it with words, and that the limits now agreed upon represent real maxima in tons to be floated, and therefore in dollars to be sunk.

But over this fair hope of relief from the burdens of great naval armament there hangs a cloud. Nations may stop building competitively so far as numbers and tonnage of ships are concerned, but what will that avail if there is substituted for competition in quantity an even more intense competition in quality, making each ship in the diminished navies cost twice as much as before?

THIS is not a mere academic question. It can be done. In fact, it is being done. And the significant thing is that it is being done in the German navy—the one navy in the world that was subjected to rigorous limitations in tonnage even before the Washington conference in 1922.

Held down to a fixed low maximum size of ship, and to a small number of ships even of the limited displacements allowed, Germany has apparently gone in for quality building on a "damn the expense" basis. With all the resources of German inventiveness and technical skill, the German admiralty is crowding into every ship they build all the fighting power that it will carry, regardless of cost.

The result has been that the ships of the small new German navy are all phenomenally hard hitters for their size—and about twice as costly to build as ships of the same tonnage in the other navies of the world.

This enterprise on the part of German naval architects is a direct result of limits the victorious Allies imposed upon the fleet building of the defeated Germans. Having, as they thought then, destroyed their late enemy as a naval power, the Allies themselves indulged in such an orgy of competitive construction that all concerned were only too glad to have somebody help them let go.

At Washington, and later at London, the most active naval powers voluntarily put on naval strait-jackets. They are not so tight as the ones they laced on Germany a dozen years ago, but they impose limits just the same.

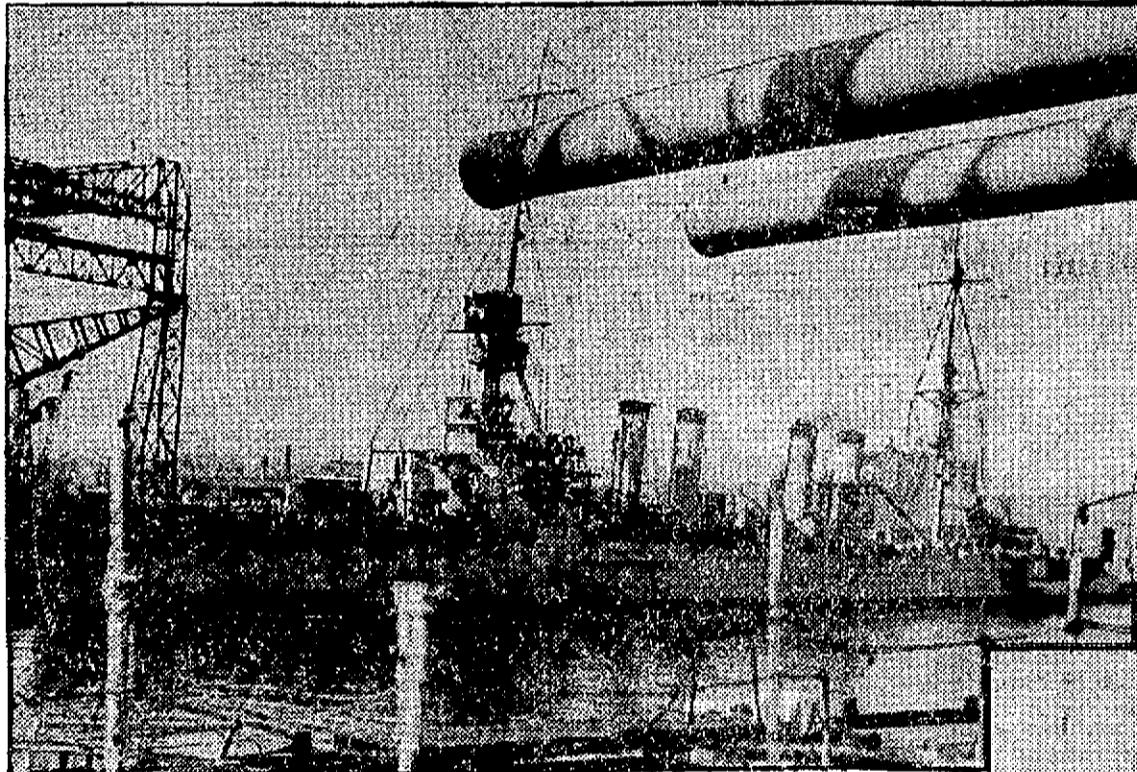
When Germany was stripped of her navy by the Treaty of Versailles, she was given a set of rigid limits for a new navy, above which she must not build. Of capital ships she was allowed six. These were not to be above 10,000 tons in displacement, nor to carry guns larger than 11-inch in caliber. Capital ships in other navies were running more than three times that size, with guns of 14, 15 and 16-inch caliber. So that seemed to put Germany where she would be harmless enough.

The allowance of light cruisers was eight. These were not to exceed 6000 tons in displacement and could not carry guns above six inches in caliber. The other nations were following England's lead in building ships half again that big, carrying guns up to eight-inch caliber. These set the fashion for the so-called "treaty cruisers," which every body is building now.

THAT, then, was the problem the Germans faced: how to re-establish themselves as a sea power within a frame that had been calculated to hold only a third-rate navy. Every ship had to count for two, or as near that as possible. The Germans started to spend money to make that dream a reality.

Their first essay in the cruiser building was a ship of the prescribed displacement of 6000 tons, which was to bear the name of the famous war-time raider Emden. When the new Emden was completed, naval critics everywhere looked at her rather approvingly. The Germans had done very well, they agreed. Fairly heavy armament; eight six-inch guns, one or two guns better than most ships of her class. Good speed, though not the highest; she could

How a new navy building race may develop in spite of the London limitation of arms conference, all because Germany is spending 20 million dollars on each of her new armored ships, making them twice as strong as other nations' cruisers, which have heretofore cost only 10 million



make 29 knots, as against 33 or even 37 of some of the other six-inch gun cruisers. A moderate amount of light armor, well distributed. Light cruisers may be thankful if they get any armor at all. More than usually wide cruising radius, and boilered to burn either coal or oil. That would make the new Emden independent of coaling stations if she should ever be called on to emulate the feats of her namesake.

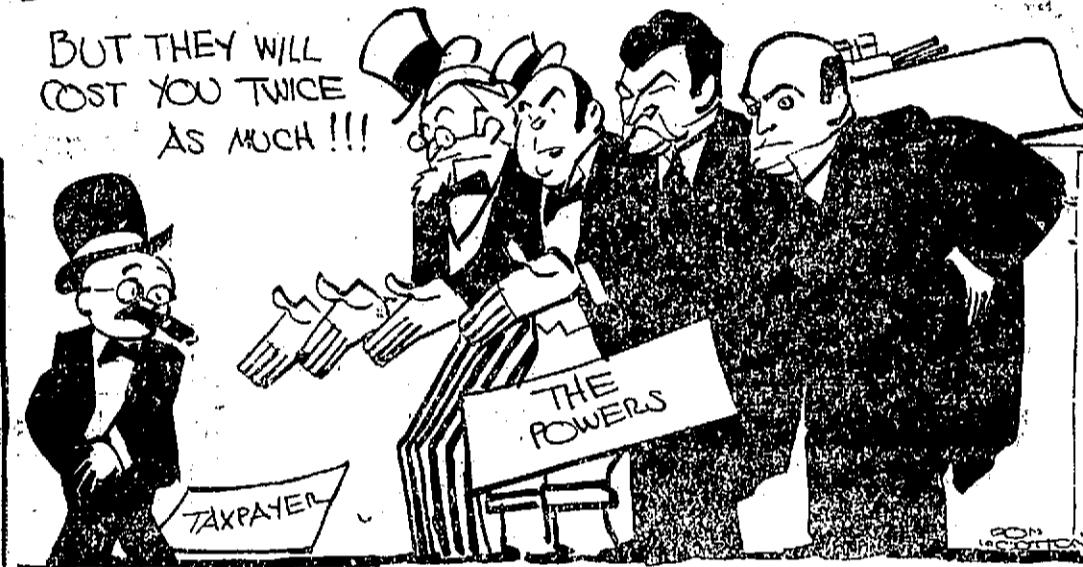
But the thing most noted about her was the considerable saving in weight effected by the use of high-grade structural steel in thinner plates than customary, of light metal parts in many places where steel or iron is ordinarily used, and especially the very extensive employment of electric welding instead of riveting. All of these departures from the traditional in shipbuilding cost money, but they saved a lot of weight that could be invested in better protection, roomier accommodation for the crew, more fuel, more ammunition.

The Emden was followed by three more 6000-ton cruisers, the Koenigsberg, Karlsruhe and Koeln. These developed the weight-saving principle still further and also supplemented the steam turbines with Diesel engines for use in cruising at economical speeds, thereby making for considerable saving in fuel and a consequent wider radius of action. Since speed is about the most expensive merchandise a warship can spend displacement for, the builders were content with 32 knots, a little less than that of comparable ships in other navies.

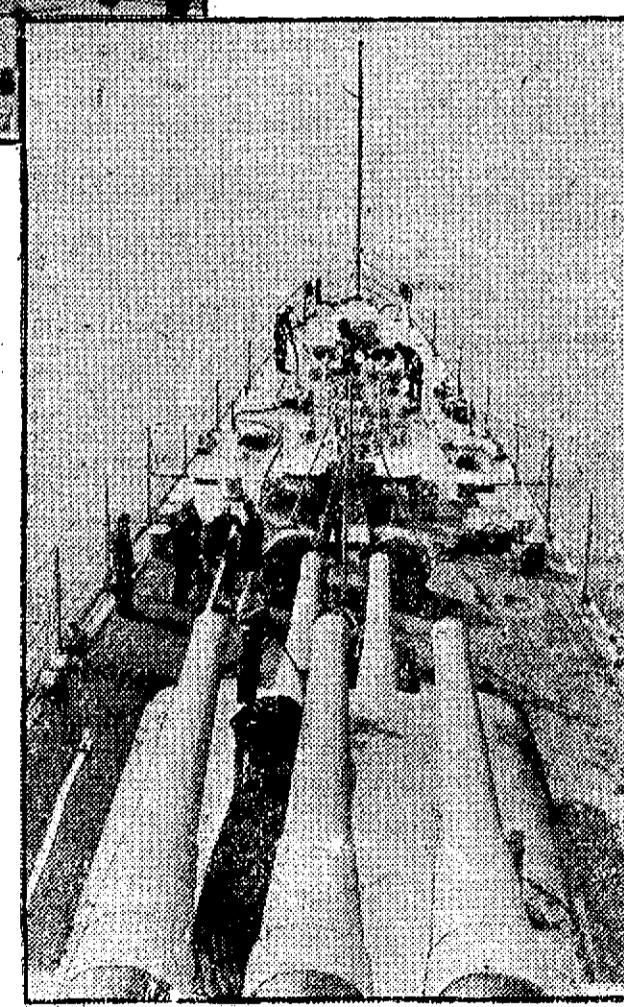
WEIGHT thus saved was invested in protection and in a battery of nine six-inch guns that is the last word in efficiency. One of these ships can fire six or eight salvos a minute, ranging up to 20,000 yards—over 11 miles. This means two and one-half or three tons of steel and TNT for a potential enemy to try to dodge every 60 seconds. And since most of the other six-inch gun cruisers now afloat have little or no armor, the bet is to be rather on the Germans, for their ships carry a three to four-inch protective belt.

It might be worth while to compare these new German ships with the present six-inch gun cruisers of the U. S. navy. America has 10 ships of the Omaha class. The Memphis, which brought Lindbergh back from France, is one of them. These are larger than the Koeln class; 7500 tons as against 6000. They are faster by about two knots, and they carry more guns—12 as against nine. But the guns are so distributed that the American broadside is one gun less than the German—eight as against nine. And the U. S. ships have thinner side armor—three inches at the thickest as against four. All around, the Germans have, by spending more money in ingenious weight-saving, succeeded in getting just about as much potential fighting value out of 6000 tons as Americans have out of 7500.

These 10 U. S. cruisers, by the way, are of exactly the type that a number of navy men and senators denounced during the debate on the London treaty as "unfit for American needs." The navy men have not yet explained why they consented to their construction, nor the senators



The best the United States can offer in light cruisers. At left, the Memphis, below, the Pensacola, newest of American light cruisers, showing her forward big-gun battery. Now authorities doubt that they can hold their own with lighter German ships.



why they voted funds for them. The fact is, of course, that six-inch gun cruisers have a high usefulness in some kinds of fighting. During a general fleet action, for example, they would be more serviceable than the larger eight-inch gun cruisers in breaking up destroyer attacks, for their smaller guns could find these fast targets more easily, and their lighter but more rapidly discharged shell would be more effective in putting torpedo craft out of action.

Nearly 10 years elapsed after the Treaty of Versailles before the Germans undertook the construction of any of the 10,000-ton ships allowed them. In the meantime the other naval powers had been busily at work on ships of that displacement, but of quite a different type. They went in for speed rather than for protection, and their biggest guns were limited by the Washington treaty to eight-inch caliber. Between these and the huge, thickly-armed, heavily-armed battleships and battle-cruisers there was a wide gap. The Germans, again by making savings in weight that were costly in money, produced a type of ship that stayed within the limits of the 10,000-ton displacement of a "treaty" cruiser and yet built up a battery very closely approximating that of a battle-cruiser in power.

FIRST of this type was the ship designed to replace the Preussen, one of the battleships which Germany had been permitted to keep after the armistice. The German word for replacement or substitute is "Ersatz"; hence the ship was given the provisional name Ersatz-Preussen; which she still carries. Eventually there will be six ships of this type, but as yet none has been completed.

When the plans for these ships first leaked into the foreign press they created a sensation abroad and something of a scandal at home; for the German admiralty wanted to keep the details secret for a time. It was immediately evident that the ingenious Germans had again stolen a march on the rest of the world. The limit of 10,000 tons had purposely been imposed by the Allies to prevent Germany from having any more battleships. These new ships are not battleships. They couldn't stand a half-hour's encounter with even one of the older dreadnaughts. But their 27-knot speed will enable them to avoid such encounters.

There are, to be sure, plenty of ships in the world that could catch these new German hybrids. The "treaty" cruiser type has plenty of speed for that. But no commander of any such cruiser will try to catch the Ersatz-Preussen if he knows what's good for his shin—unless he can slip up under cover of fog or darkness to a range where his eight-inch guns, with their more rapid rate of fire, could counterbalance the harder-hitting, longer-ranged guns of the German ship.

The advantage of the Ersatz-Preussen in such an imaginary combat would not accrue wholly from her heavier guns. She is also more heavily armored than the "treaty" cruisers. The details of her armor scheme have been kept rather quiet, but it appears that her main protective belt is about five inches thick. Behind this main belt is a second deep wall of light armor, to localize the effects of shells that might penetrate and burst, and also for protection against torpedoes.

A criticism that has been leveled against the "treaty" cruisers is that they are not armored against ships bearing their own type of main battery guns. Their armor is good against six-inch guns at long ranges, and partially good against six-inch guns at medium distances. But it is not good against eight-inch guns at any range; and by the same token it is even less good against the 11-inch guns of the new German ship.

THIS weakness in armor of the eight-inch gun cruisers has been sharply criticized by one of America's leading naval architects, Prof. William Hovgaard of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Prof. Hovgaard believed it would be better to cut the main battery down to six eight-inch guns in two triple turrets, as they are mounted in the Ersatz-Preussen, reduce the present high speeds somewhat, and invest the saving in weight in better armor.

It is indeed an open question whether any other nation can meet the German challenge in propulsion machinery. The new ships are to be wholly Diesel-driven; the first large warships in the world to be so engined. The 50,000 horsepower for which they are designed will be developed by two sets of extremely lightweight Diesel engines, said to weigh only 16 pounds per horsepower, far lighter than any other marine Diesels now in existence.

Of course, Diesel engines cost money, much more per horsepower than steam. The lavish use of light metals and thin plates of high-grade steel costs more money. Building in armor plates as integral parts of the structure, instead of merely bolting them on the hull, costs still more. And using electric welding instead of riveting adds further to the expense.

So when the total bill is added up, the Ersatz-Preussen will set the German treasury back \$20,000,000, exactly twice the cost of a "treaty" cruiser of the same displacement.

The Hope High Bobcat

VOLUME 1

NUMBER 2

HOPE HIGH SCHOOL, HOPE, ARRANSAS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1930

The Bobcat

Published every Saturday at Hope, Arkansas, by the students of Hope High School.

Editor-in-chief..... Hilburn Graves
Associate..... Elizabeth Middlebrooks
Business manager..... A. B. Patten
Sports..... Wilbur Breed
Society..... Lois Dodson
Features..... Arthur Miller
Exchange..... Lane Taylor
Home Room News..... Agnes Smith
Organizations..... Hazel Hipp

THE WAY TO REAL VICTORY

The simple truth of nature is that everyone has in his somewhere a streak of combativeness. One thing may arouse this in some of us, another thing may arouse it in others, but the object that arouses our sense of friendly opposition to the highest degree is the sight of our football team gathering on the field to fight heroically for the honors.

It does not matter how brave our boys may be, they are human beings and they experience the same sour moments that the rest of us have felt—a sort of down-in-the-mouth feeling when their sun seems to go down. At such a time it is up to us on the sides lines to pitch in and do our best.

A cheery yell, a snappy song or ring of applause puts new courage into the team and stimulates their fighting spirit as nothing else can, for it makes a fellow more determined to win when he knows that others are depending on him and standing behind him ready to defend his purpose. If we are proud of our football team—and we are—then let them know just how warm our heart beats for them.

What is more pathetic than to see boys walk out to take the ticks a football player must take, confident of enormous interests from his fellow students and meet a silent grandstand?

We have a splendid pep squad and they are putting forth their best efforts. However, none of us should be willing to let such an important matter rest in the hands of any small group of good fans. It is OUR fight and no boy or girl can pass his responsibility over to someone else. It is something more than "Please pass the pie." If we fall down on our part of the job and disappointment overtakes us there is no use to put on a long face and weep over what might have been. Let us be as anxious to support our boys as they are to support us. By good sportsmanship we can lead the Bobcats on to victory or make defeat glorious.

HIGH-HAT

We have called it High Hat, and we'll let it stand, but it is probably should be called Foolishness, since there is no reason or justice in the attitude some students take toward others who care a little less fortunate.

The school spirit does not stop with the end of pep meetings and games of sport. Instead goes on indefinitely day after day while school days last, and the spirit we show towards our fellow students may help or hinder them throughout these days and even leave such a lasting impression that it is never forgotten.

We have no right to high hat our buddies simply because our parents may be better fixed financially or because we dress better or live in better surroundings. The poorer boy is better prepared by hard experience to meet the real issues of life than the one whose thoughts never drift above his fancy shirt and the perfect crease in his well tailored trousers.

Great ability is rare, and we should be reasonably proud of ancestors who have overcome great obstacles, but at the same time we should bear in mind that these results are not our individual conquests and we cannot ride far nor high on the other fellow's accomplishments. So there is nothing to gain by refusing friendliness and kindness to those who pass our way, for we never know when the tide of good fortune may turn and leave us badly in need of a helping hand.

Let us keep our school the spirit of good fellowship and remember that high school students are perhaps more sensitive than they will be at any other time in their lives. School days are a pretty big struggle when in no girl or boy is sufficient unto herself or himself.

Let us think it over and make school days happy days.

"Where does Frances get her good looks?"

"From her father."

"He must be a handsome man then."

"No. You see, he's a chemist."

Guest—I asked you for a quiet room and you said that this room was so quiet after eight o'clock you could hear a pin drop. Now I find it's over a bowling alley.

Hotel Clerk—Well, can't you hear 'em drop?

Addie Noyd—But you'll admit I have a pretty face.

Hulley Tosis—Even a barn looks good when it's painted.

Flapper Waitress—What would you say to little chicken?

Drummer—Shh! Nothing. I got my wife along this trip.

Haysop—When I came out of church Sunday I found my horse fast asleep in the shed.

Gooberrya—Why, he couldn't hear the sermon out there, could he?

Pawnbroker—What caused you to patronize us? Our newspaper advertisement?

Spitzerkunt—No. My wife's bridge.

Oglesby Faculty Give Auto Party

The Teachers From All City Schools Are Entertained

The Chevrolet and Ford companies should command the Oglesby teachers for arousing more competition in the interest of their cars.

This interest resulted from an "Auto Party" given last Friday evening by the Oglesby teachers, their guests being the other city teachers.

After making several detours, the party arrived at the beautiful display parlor. Here many contestants between the Ford and Chevrolet cars were conducted. The Chevrolets with Carl R. Hinsley as chauffeur, completely "white-washed" the Fords, led by Miss Beryl Henry.

Though each car had access to red or white gasoline—lemonade—at any time the hostess made it possible for each to go to a beautiful "Fill-up Station," where delicious refreshments were served.

The high school teachers are entitled for a most delightful evening to the following Oglesby faculty members: Miss Minnie Mae Milburn, principal; Mrs. T. P. Witt, George Green, Hill and Harmon; Misses Edith Lewis, Vannie Reed, Mable Ethridge, Nellie Porth and Bessie Greene.

The Dope Bucket By DOC

Dope is piling up on Hope's mid-season opponents so fast that ye scribe can hardly keep track of it. The teams which looked like our most formidable opponents have become our weakest, according to "dope," and vice versa.

Our next game with Arkadelphia will be a rather hard game, despite the lightness and inexperience of the Arkadelphia team. The Winborn Panthers will play the Texarkana Razorbacks in the first meeting of these two teams since 1927.

This game will be the feature of the week's card. The Porkers by defeating the strong Hot Springs football team last week-end 18 to 6, established themselves as strong contenders.

The Bobcats seem to improve with each game, especially in offensive play. The flashy broken-field running of Bill Wren is a thrill you don't want to miss. Pete Brown is playing a head-up game at quarter and Neil Bacon and Lyn Harrel seem to always be good for four or five yards over the line at the right time.

In all, the Bobcats have a well-balanced team on the field and a real Coach on the bench.

GARLAND PRIMARY SCHOOL

Pupils making 100 in spelling for week ending October 17 are:

A. V. Velen O'Steen, John Robert Hamilton, Buster Jones, Margaret Adams.

Two B—Nellie Gaines, Marks Buchanan, Beulah Taylor, Mack May, George Harrell, Harry Ross, Bernard Ruphan.

What a Shame

"I told Tom that the average girls clothing only weighs eight ounces."

And what did he say?

He thought it was a shame they had to wear such heavy shoes.

Perfect Fool

Ardell—My motto is, "what is worth doing is worth doing well."

Talbot—"Yah, I noticed that when you make a fool of yourself."

A Case of Cash

Miss Winburn—Doctor I'm afraid I am loosing my mind.

Doctor—In that case you will have to pay cash for this visit.

Then He Can Laugh

Booksalesman—This book he said, will do half your work for you.

Mr. Wilburn—Good, I'll take two.

Not So Dumb

Miss Lee had finished telling some dumb students about the ten commandments. In order to test their memories she asked, can anyone give a commandment containing only four words?

Ed Percell's hand was immediately raised. "Keep off the grass" was Ed's reply.

Ticker—I see you have a fine coat of tan.

Tape—Yes, I lost my shirt in the market crash.

Commercial Club

We had our regular meeting Tuesday, October 21 with 21 members present. We enrolled three new members.

Our program consisted of a trial of Ross Williams for putting in too much time on his bookkeeping. David Frith was prosecuting attorney, and William Bundy was lawyer for the defendant.

Edward Boyle was judge, Howard Stuart, clerk. The defense was handled in such an able manner that the jury decided that Ross was not guilty of the charge.

Travel Club

The Travel Club, under the direction of Miss Reid, met during the Activity Period on Wednesday, October 14.

The program was in the form of a tour. Hope was the town visited. The guides were as follows:

Guide in General, Willie B. Henry; Agricultural Guide, Geneva Rogers; "High Spots" of Hope, Thomas Wilson; Entertainer, Mary Lou Collier.

After a general discussion of "Robert's Rules of Order," the members went to their respective places, looking forward to further exploration of Hope next Wednesday.

Journalism Club

The Journalism Club met during activity period Thursday morning, October 16. All except the "Bobcat" staff were excused. The meeting was turned over to Mr. Alex. Washburn, editor of The Hope Star, who used the rest of the period in explaining to these rising young newspaper cubs some of the mysteries involved in the writing of "heads," "banks," "ems," "margins" and "decks."

A \$200,000 fund has been set up by

Pep Squad to Attend Game at Arkadelphia

Mr. Milburn has consented to let the Pep Squad go to Arkadelphia and arrangements are being made to go in cars. Approximately ten cars will go. Miss Autry, Pep Squad Sponsor, and a few of the members' mothers will accompany the Pep Squad as chaperons.

The cars will leave Hope at 12:30 and expect to get in Arkadelphia about 2:30 or 3.

Led by the cheer leaders the squad is going to form an "H" between halves of the game, in the new customs. The high school expects the squad to make a very good showing.

The "H" will be a thing to be remembered as the squad has been well drilled in forming it rapidly and in good order.

The Pep Squad is going up there with the intention of helping the boys win the game and will do all in their power to encourage them with their "Pep."

As G. M. Green will not be able to go with the Pep Squad A. B. Patten, Jr. and Dale Carlton will go as cheer leaders assisting Katherine Bryant and Winter Cannon.

Exchange

Three football games are on the schedule for Camden this week. Two will be played on Abbott field here while the other will be played at Strong.

Friday the Camden Midgets play the Sandyland football team here. This is one of the feature games on the Midgets' schedule.

On that same date the Camden seconds go to Strong for a game with the first team there. The seconds have played one game this season holding the Smackover first team to a scoreless tie. Strong has one of the best teams in Union county and this battle should prove hard fought.

Saturday afternoon the Camden Panthers will play the Texarkana Razorbacks in the first meeting of these two teams since 1927.

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Organization

The Glee Club met Thursday morning, October 9, 1930. The roll was called.

The club is composed of eight girls who sing soprano, eight girls singing alto, twelve boys who sing tenor and bass. Iris Bailey, pianist, and Vera Van Sickle, librarian.

The club made a temporary organization. The officers were elected and are as follows:

Gray Gentry, president; John Cupp, vice-president; Vera Van Sickle, secretary; Alberta Robertson, treasurer.

The club will begin active work next Thursday morning. The sponsor, Mr. Hinsley, has planned a course of study in semi-classical work, and humorous quartet numbers. Popular music will receive little attention.

Maria Combe Circle

The Fench Club met Tuesday, October 14, in Miss Harrison's room.

From the names presented by a committee the members chose the name Maria Combe Circle for the club's name.

Maria Combe is a French girl whose father was killed during the World War. She was adopted by an American family and was enabled to secure an education. She writes interesting letters about her life and work, and has expressed appreciation that the French Club of Hope High School has named her for since its organization several years ago.

At the club meeting Tuesday, Robert Massey and George Greenlee were appointed captains. They chose teams and enjoyed a baseball game in which French words were pitched at the batters. This meeting was declared to be one of the most interesting meeting this year for the French Club.

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New Program For Football Games

Local Merchants' Co-Operation Makes Program Possible

For our next games we will have the new football programs which are very attractive and of the most modern type. Besides the names of the players for both teams, they will contain all the songs and the ads of many of the Hope business houses.

Responsible for these programs are Elizabeth Middlebrooks, Katherine Bryant, Bertha McRae and Talbot Field, Jr., under the supervision of Chris Reynolds, faculty member, who are all to be complimented on their very efficient work. If it were not for the various business men who contributed to the fund it would have been impossible for us to have such programs. The Hope Schools are very fortunate in having such a good back-up.

The sweaters will be supplied at a low cost by Bryant's Drug Store. They are Jockey red wool, with "V" shaped necks and close fitting sleeves. The white felt Bobcat on the front connects the wearer definitely with the Bobcat team. The leaders, sweaters have, instead of the Bobcat, a megaphone in white felt. White felt berets and red and white megaphones complete the ensemble. Having heard the noise they make without the added volume of a megaphone, we shudder to think of the uproar that will shake the stadium at Arkadelphia.

